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Vol. 89. Part 4. Pp. 47-62. 15th June, 1939

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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

ROYAL ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF

LONDON

World List abbreviation: *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.*

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PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY AND
SOLD AT ITS ROOMS, 41, QUEEN'S GATE, S.W.7

Price 3s. 6d.

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NEW MICROLEPIDOPTERA, WITH NOTES ON OTHERS

By (the late) Edward Meyrick, B.A., F.R.S.

Communicated by T. Bainbrigge Fletcher.

(Read 19th October, 1938.)

E.M.N.

Phycitidae.

Etiella hobsoni Butler.

Java : Buitenzorg, bred October from larvae feeding in fruits of *Tephrosia purpurea* (Leguminosae).

Hypsipyla ereboneura sp. n.

Male, 20–21 mm., female 26 mm. Head, labial palpus, thorax and abdomen rather dark fuscous. Antenna of male somewhat stout on basal half, shortly ciliated. Fore-wing very elongate-triangular (in female more dilated posteriorly), costa slightly arched, termen rounded, little oblique : fuscous, tips of scales dark fuscous, forming a very fine transverse striolation : veins more or less distinctly lined with dark fuscous ; a terminal series of small black dots on veins : cilia fuscous, a fine pale basal line. Hind-wing, vein 8 anastomosed with 7 to middle : light grey, veins in female darker : cilia pale grey, a fine paler basal line within a darker subbasal line.

Belgian Congo : Rutshura, May, 3 ex. (*J. Ghesquière*) : Type in Congo Museum, Tervueren, Belgium.

Euzophora amphimetra sp. n.

Male, female, 16–17 mm. Head and thorax dark fuscous. Labial palpus blackish, tip of second segment white. Fore-wing grey, irrorated with dark fuscous : costal half white, more or less sprinkled with grey ; base mixed with blackish ; first line at $\frac{1}{4}$, straight, white, little oblique, edged posteriorly by a dark fuscous shade terminated above middle by a cloudy blackish spot ; another similar blackish spot on end of cell ; a variably developed, sometimes nearly obsolete, short blackish-grey streak on median portion of costa ; second line obscure, paler, irregular, edged on both sides with darker grey, followed on costa by an oblique triangular blackish preapical spot ; blackish terminal lines or series of dots : cilia grey, a slender subbasal line. Hind-wing grey-whitish, veins posteriorly grey : a dark grey terminal line, obsolete towards tornus : cilia whitish.

Argentina : Entre Rios, Concordia, bred December from a Coccid, *Ceroplastes* sp., numerous but not yet identified, infesting guava (*Psidium guayava* L.) (*K. J. Hayward*).

Pyraustidae.

Sylepta syngonias sp. n.

Male, female, 21–24 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-whitish, some irregular variable dark-fuscous strigulae and dots. Labial palpus ochreous-whitish. Antenna of male with small excavation in stalk beneath middle, surmounting a small thickening Fore-wing

ochreous-whitish, with irregular scattered groups of dark fuscous irroration : markings dark fuscous; a short transverse line from costa near base and dorsal dot towards base; lines slender, well-marked, first at $\frac{1}{3}$, transverse, slightly excurved, second from costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, rather irregular to a spot on termen near tornus, acutely angulated thence to beneath crescentic linear bar on end of cell, thence rectangularly bent to dorsum beyond middle; a terminal line thickened and shortly toothed around apex : cilia fuscous with a darker subbasal line. Hind-wing, ground colour and irregular irrorations as in fore-wing : a small transverse dark fuscous spot on end of cell; second line slender, dark fuscous, right-angled to tornus; a slender terminal line : cilia as in fore-wing.

Burma : Zigon, 2 ex., bred October, November from larvae feeding on leaves of *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus* (*M. H. Desai*) : Type in British Museum.

Sylepta neurogramma sp. n.

Male, 31 mm. Head, labial palpus and thorax orange. Antenna dark grey; ciliations 1. Fore-wing subtriangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, termen rounded, somewhat oblique : orange, becoming gradually pale grey on posterior half, costa suffused darker grey posteriorly; veins 1b and 2–8 dark grey; a dark grey terminal line : cilia pale grey. Hind-wing light orange, gradually tinged pale grey towards apical area; veins 2–7 very finely grey except towards base; a dark grey terminal line : cilia pale grey, becoming pale orange dorsally.

Belgian Congo : Elisabethville, May, 1 ex. (*Dr. Bourguignon*) : Type in Congo Museum, Tervueren, Belgium.

Sylepta erebarcha sp. n.

Male, 32 mm. Wholly uniform dark fuscous.

Belgian Congo : Likete, June (*J. Ghesquière*) : Type in Congo Museum, Tervueren, Belgium.

Margaronia amphipeda sp. n.

Male, female, 20–21 mm. Head white, a dark fuscous median line on face, crown dark fuscous except margins. Labial palpus fuscous, white towards base beneath. Maxillary palpus dark fuscous, apex white. Thorax white, dorsum more or less clouded with fuscous centrally, humeral edges dark fuscous. Fore-wing dark fuscous, microscopically whitish-speckled, appearing dark grey : a double oblique white basal line obscurely defined; lines white, blackish-edged, first at $\frac{1}{4}$, irregular, nearly direct, second from costa near $\frac{3}{4}$, slightly oblique $\frac{3}{4}$ across wing, curved or broken to dorsum at $\frac{2}{3}$; between these lines two transverse white blackish-edged blotches in disc, first fasciate, ante-median, extending from costa $\frac{3}{4}$ across wing, second more or less 8-shaped, postmedian, and some irregular white markings above dorsum in middle connected with these; a terminal series of black dots : cilia white, a median greyish patch and dark fuscous subbasal line. Hind-wing whitish, basal third tinged grey : markings composed of dark fuscous scales with extreme bases whitish, forming a microscopic transverse striolation, and edged whitish; a narrow irregular median fascia from towards costa to dorsum near tornus, narrower downwards; a broad terminal band, irregularly narrowed to tornus, margin on upper half nearly parallel with dark fuscous second line, on lower half confluent with it; in male this band contains two whitish lines confluent on lower half : cilia white, a dark fuscous subbasal line.

S.W. Africa : Windhoek, 2 ex., April : Type in Coll. Janse.

TINEODIDAE.

Cenoloba argochalca sp. n.

Male, 8 mm. Head, thorax and abdomen silvery-white. Labial palpus 2, straight, white. Fore-wing cleft to before middle; lobes linear: shining bronzy-ochreous: a medium silvery-white transverse fascia before cleft; each lobe with three similar direct fasciae; a minute blackish apical speck on each lobe: cilia greyish. Hind-wing cleft to near base; lobes linear: shining bronzy-ochreous: basal area and three broad fasciae crossing each lobe silvery-white; minute blackish apical specks and cilia as in fore-wing.

FORMOSA: Kyuhabon, October (*Prof. S. Issiki*), 1 ex., kindly sent by Mr. T. Bainbrigge Fletcher.

EUCOSMIDAE.

Eucoenogenes gen. n.

The name of the genus described [by me November 1937, *Exotic Microlepidoptera* **5**: 159] as *Caenogenes* was intended to have been written *Coenogenes* (Greek koinos "common," not kainos "novel"). *Caenogenes* is preoccupied by Walsingham (1887) and was therefore not available and not intended. As, however, Walsingham's name was misprinted "*Coenogenes*" in the *Zoological Record* and in Waterhouse's *Index Zoologicus*, it seems better to give a distinct name in order to avoid any confusion.

Eucosma nereida Meyrick, *Exot. Microlep.* **3**: 333.

E. phylloscia Meyr., *Exot. Micr.* **5**: 158, is a synonym of this, which was originally described from a single specimen. **syn. n.**

Eucosma orphnogenes sp. n.

Male, female, 15–17 mm. Head, labial palpus and thorax fuscous. Fore-wing elongate, gradually dilated, costa gently arched, without fold, apex obtuse, termen distinctly sinuate, little oblique: fuscous, markings dark fuscous: basal patch formed by indistinct mottling, sometimes little marked, occupying nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of wing, edge somewhat oblique, with slight prominence below middle; central fascia moderate, irregular, oblique, posterior edge also slightly prominent below middle; three small quadrate spots on costa posteriorly; a subtriangular blotch, sometimes very dark, near termen above middle: cilia grey, two dark fuscous shades, base finely pale. Hind-wing, 3 and 4 stalked: dark grey, darker towards apex: cilia as in fore-wing.

BELGIAN CONGO: Rutshura, September, 3 ex. (*J. Ghesquière*): Type in Congo Museum, Tervueren, Belgium.

Argyroploce lecythophora sp. n.

[Male, female, 16–18 mm. Head, palpi, thorax fuscous. Fore-wing somewhat elongate, rather dilated, costa gently arched, termen rounded, little oblique: fuscous, slightly darker-mottled: costa minutely strigulated dark fuscous, on posterior] half with five pairs of small whitish-grey strigulae separated by small dark fuscous spots; two other pairs before middle; a very undefined subtriangular patch of darker suffusion occupying costa from middle to $\frac{2}{3}$ and reaching to beneath fold beyond middle; interior of ocellus represented by a transverse-oval irregular-edged spot of ground colour surrounded by paler suffusion its apex receiving anterior limb of a more or less developed inverted V-shaped dark mark before middle of termen: cilia fuscous, with darker subbasal line, and indications of bars of

darker suffusion. Hind-wing fuscous, darker posteriorly : cilia greyish, a darker subbasal line.

Java : Telawa, 4 ex., bred December from larvae feeding in fruits of *Urena* (Malvaceae) (*Dr. G. Kalshoven*).

Note.—The portion of the above description within square brackets was printed in *Exotic Microlepidoptera* **5** : 160 (November 1937) but the name, there printed as *lecythocera* by some lapsus, cannot be regarded as established from that date on a small and incomplete portion of the diagnosis.—T.B.F.

Argyroploce monospora sp. n.

Male, female, 14–15 mm. Head, labial palpus and thorax dark purplish-grey. Fore-wing elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, termen indented below rounded apex, somewhat obliquely rounded beneath : dark purplish-grey : posterior $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa with about nine small blackish-grey spots, extreme costal edge touched white between these, beneath them three very oblique blue-leaden strigae alternating with blackish-grey striae, last two angulated and continued to form sides of ocellus, similar short direct markings posteriorly; upper interior part of ocellus suffused ochreous, with one well-marked black dot in upper end, and sometimes two less distinct below it : cilia leaden-grey, a blackish-grey subbasal line. Hind-wing dark grey : cilia light grey, a blackish-grey subbasal shade.

Belgian Congo : Eala, February (*J. Ghesquière*), 8 ex. : Type in Congo Museum, Tervueren, Belgium.

Argyroploce crocospila sp. n.

Female, 14 mm. Head, labial palpus and thorax pale greyish-ochreous spotted dark fuscous, collar dark fuscous. Fore-wing moderate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen straight, hardly oblique, rounded beneath : light greyish-ochreous, irrorated and mixed dark grey : costa marked dark fuscous, with seven pairs of minute direct whitish strigulae between $\frac{1}{3}$ and apex; basal patch suffusedly mottled dark fuscous, occupying $\frac{1}{3}$ of wing, edge obtusely angulated in middle; a trapezoidal orange subdorsal spot beyond this; central fascia slightly beyond middle, obscure, dark fuscous, moderate, irregular-edged, direct, darkest on costal half; interior of ocellus forming a dark grey transverse spot enclosed between two equally broad irregular pale leaden streaks; a dark grey upwards-oblique sinuous fasciate streak from middle of termen almost to costa, thence abruptly recurved to ocellus : cilia chestnut-brown. Hind-wing dark grey : cilia light grey, a darker subbasal line.

Java : Buitenzorg, bred June from larva feeding on leaf of *Eugenia* (*Dr. L. G. Kalshoven*) ; 1 ex.

Argyroploce vinculigera sp. n.

Female, 12–14 mm. Head and labial palpus brownish. Thorax dark fuscous mixed brownish. Fore-wing subtriangular, costa slightly arched, termen rounded, rather oblique : dark fuscous, almost obliterated, except oblique costal third of central fascia, by strongly excurved paired subconfluent leaden-metallic transverse striae whitish on costal extremity : a conspicuous small whitish-ochreous spot on lower angle of cell, a brown dot above its upper angle; a short oblique fulvous streak beneath apical part of costa; a short whity-brownish streak on tornal end of termen; before median portion of termen a crescentic transverse mark of four small confluent black spots : cilia dark fuscous, darker-barred. Hind-wing dark fuscous : cilia grey, a darker subbasal line.

Uganda : Kampala, bred March, November, from *Acanthus* (*T. H. C. Taylor*) ; 2 ex. : Type in British Museum.

Argyroploce trixiphias sp. n.

Male, female, 14–15 mm. Head, labial palpus and thorax ochreous-brown, partially tinged with whitish and slightly marked with dark fuscous. Fore-wing somewhat elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, little oblique: ochreous-brown, sometimes irrorated with whitish: costa with small dark fuscous spots separated by pairs of short obscure whitish strigulae; basal patch represented by a very oblique wedge-shaped dark fuscous spot from dorsum and one or two dark fuscous longitudinal lines above it from base; central fascia represented by a hardly oblique postmedian band composed of three longitudinal dark fuscous streaks, lowest formed from two triangular dorsal spots confluent on dorsum, other two supramedian and submedian, posterior extremities acutely produced and upcurved between three obscure bluish-leaden streaks edged slight apical suffusion; a variable oblique dark fuscous streak from above end of second streak of fascia (and sometimes confluent with it) to termen below middle, and a dark fuscous parallel line across apex; apical area sometimes tinged with dusky purplish: cilia dusky-brown. Hind-wing dark grey, darker posteriorly: in male with strong prominent dorsal lobe nearly reaching tornus: cilia grey, a dark grey subbasal line.

Belgian Congo: Eala, 3 ex., September (*J. Ghesquière*): Type in Congo Museum, Tervueren, Belgium.

Argyroploce leucotreta Meyr.

1913, *Ann. Transv. Mus.* 3: 276.

In a well-preserved female specimen of this species from Uganda, reared from banana (it feeds on many fruits) by H. Hargreaves, I find strong scale-tufts on fore-wings, as under, viz. several on basal area, two transversely placed near dorsum at $\frac{1}{2}$, one subdorsal beyond middle and one before tornus; I have now seen quite a number of specimens from various sources, but this is the first in which these tufts were not abraded, probably through careless setting: it is, however, possible that in male examples (which differ structurally) these tufts are less developed.

Laspeyresia mixographa sp. n.

Male, female, 8 mm. Head and labial palpus greyish-ochreous. Thorax light grey. Fore-wing rather broad-subtriangular, costa moderately arched, termen faintly indented beneath subquadrate apex, slightly rounded, hardly oblique: dark purplish-grey: costa beyond middle with three small oblique black spots separated by grey-whitish on costal edge, then black with two small suboblique grey-whitish preapical strigulae; veins partially lined with black in disc beyond cell; ocellus margined laterally with leaden and containing three black dots, of which the uppermost is enlarged and the lowest linear: cilia purplish-grey, a blackish subbasal shade. Hind-wing dark grey: cilia light grey, a dark grey subbasal line.

Belgian Congo: Eala, March (*J. Ghesquière*): 2 ex.: Type in Congo Museum, Tervueren, Belgium.

Laspeyresia xerophila sp. n.

Male, 10 mm. Head and thorax rather dark fuscous. Labial palpus light fuscous, whitish internally. Fore-wing rather elongate-triangular, costa gently arched, termen slightly rounded, little oblique: dark fuscous: costa with about twelve very short direct whitish strigulae, longer and more distinct posteriorly, with faint obscure violet-leaden very oblique strigae from them posteriorly; an obscure or indistinct medio-dorsal blotch of four slightly curved hardly visible greyish or grey-whitish strigae reaching nearly half across

wing; ocellus margined by two obscure leaden streaks, containing an irregular series of six small black dashes or dots, of which the upper portion extends above it: cilia grey, basal half with whitish reflections around apex. Hind-wing dark fuscous: cilia whitish-grey, a dark fuscous subbasal line.

India: Bihar, Pusa, bred May from larvae in dry branches of *Trewia nudiflora* L. (Euphorbiaceae) (*M. Bose*); 2 ex. According to the familiar habits of the genus, however, it is very improbable that the larvae are nourished on dead vegetable material; there may have been some error of observation.

Laspeyresia xylocrossa sp. n.

Male, female, 10–11 mm. Head, labial palpus and thorax brownish-grey. Fore-wing rather elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen almost straight, hardly oblique, rounded beneath: brownish-grey, becoming rather dark fuscous posteriorly: costa dark fuscous between minute paired rather oblique whitish strigulae, just before apex one slender direct longer white strigula; from three to four small obscure blackish dots near before median area of termen; terminal edge finely touched with ochreous beneath apex: cilia ochreous, tinged with grey on tornal area, dark fuscous above apex, a fine dark fuscous subbasal line. Hind-wing grey, posterior half suffused with dark grey: cilia light grey, with a dark grey subbasal line.

Java: Telawa, bred August from larvae feeding in shoots of an unidentified plant (*Dr. L. G. Kalshoven*); 4 ex.

Laspeyresia excisa Walsingham.

1891, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1891**: 76–77, t. 3. f. 15.

Uganda: West Nile, bred from larvae feeding in fruits of *Lophira alata* (Ochnaceae) (*T. H. C. Taylor*). Erroneously referred by Walsingham to *Hemimene* (*Dichrorampha*).

[*Note.*—Mr. Meyrick had previously referred this species to *Laspeyresia* (1921, *Ann. Transv. Mus.* **8**: 62).—T.B.F.]

Laspeyresia cymbalora Meyr.

Java: Buitenzorg, bred March from larvae feeding on leaves of *Derris elliptica* Bentham (Leguminosae) (*Dr. J. van der Vecht*).

[*Note.*—This species is *novarana* Felder 1875, described by Mr. Meyrick as *Copromorpha cymbalora*, from the Khasi Hills, Assam.—T.B.F.]

Laspeyresia exocentra sp. n.

Male, 8–9 mm. Head and thorax grey, face paler or yellowish. Labial palpus white. Fore-wing rather elongated, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex quadrate, termen slightly rounded, vertical: dark purplish-grey: costa with oblique white strigulae becoming more distinct posteriorly, at $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$ emitting very oblique blue-leaden strigae, two ante-apical, very short, direct; medio-dorsal blotch of four light purplish-grey irregular oblique sinuous lines reaching half across wing; ocellus only indicated by similar striation, *followed* just before edge of termen in middle by two (or three) black dots, uppermost, larger: cilia grey tinged with whitish towards tips, with darker subbasal line. Hind-wing dark fuscous: cilia grey with darker subbasal line.

Java: Buitenzorg, 2 ex., bred March, June, from larvae on *Desmodium ovalifolium* Guill. & Perr. (*Tjoa Tjien Mo*).

The singular apparent misplacement of ocellar dots is similar in both examples and characteristic.

CHLIDANOTIDAE.

Trymalitis optima Meyr.

1911, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **36** : 294–295.

FIJI: Vunidawa, 1 ex. (*H. Phillips*). The occurrence of a quite normal specimen of this species makes it almost certain that *T. macarista* Meyr. (1934, *Exot. Micr.* **4** : 489) is only a variety of it, and the name should be suppressed. **syn. n.**

GELECHIIDAE.

Aristotelia pachnopis sp. n.

Male, female, 8–10 mm. Head and thorax dark fuscous; face light bronzy. Labial palpus fuscous, terminal joint longer than second, white, with more or less developed dark median and basal rings. Antenna dark fuscous, obscurely ringed whitish. Fore-wing elongate-lanceolate: dark fuscous, whitish-speckled: cilia grey, with three indistinct dark fuscous shades. Hind-wing, apex narrowly long-produced, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of wing: rather dark grey: cilia grey.

JAVA: Telawa, 4 ex., bred August from larvae feeding in shoots and fruits of *Grewia* (Tiliaceae) (*Dr. Kalshoven*).

Recurvaria synestia sp. n

Male, 8 mm. Head light fulvous; face and labial palpus white. Thorax fulvous-brown. Fore-wing elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen obliquely rounded: fulvous-brown: extreme costal edge touched with whitish, an oblique dark fuscous fasciate bar from middle of dorsum reaching half across wing; some obscure infuscation on middle of costa and along dorsum towards tornus: cilia fulvous-brown. Hind-wing with long expansible pale greyish hair-pencil from base of costa ($\frac{2}{3}$ of wing): pale grey: cilia grey-whitish.

ARGENTINA: Entre Rios, Concordia, 1 ex., bred November from larva feeding on living Coccid, *Tachardiella argentina* Dom., beneath the resinous covering (*K. J. Hayward*).

The unique example is in damaged condition but should be easy of recognition.

Phthorimaea vorax sp. n.

Male, 9–10 mm. Head and thorax grey, irrorated darker; face whitish-ochreous. Labial palpus blackish-grey. Fore-wing elongate-lanceolate: neuration normal: dark purplish-grey, bases of scales pale: stigmata rather large, black, plical very obliquely below first discal: cilia dark purplish-grey. Hind-wing with long light greyish expansible hair-pencil from base of costa beneath disc of fore-wing: bluish-grey: cilia ochreous-grey.

ARGENTINA: Entre Rios, Concordia, 2 ex., bred November from larvae feeding on living Coccid, *Tachardiella argentina* Dom., beneath the resinous covering (*K. J. Hayward*).

Phthorimaea euchthonia sp. n.

Male, female, 10–11 mm. Head and thorax brownish, sprinkled darker. Labial palpus brown, second and terminal joints each with two dark fuscous rings. Fore-wing

elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtusely pointed, termen very obliquely rounded: brown, irrorated with dark fuscous: stigmata blackish but liable to be obscured by dark irroration, plical beneath first discal: cilia brownish, basal half and an apical line irrorated with dark fuscous. Hind-wing bluish-grey: cilia grey.

ARGENTINA: Tigre, 4 ex., bred April (Coll. F. Bourquin).

Gelechia echo Meyr.

Since publishing my description (Aug. 1937, *Exot. Micr.* **5**: 122) of this species, I am informed that the specimen was captured by Monsieur G. Praviel, in whose collection it reposes.

Anarsia isogona Meyr.

1913, *Bombay J. nat. Hist.* **22**: 169.

JAVA: Bred August from larva feeding on leaf of *Schima* (Theaceae) (*Dr. Kalshoven*).

Chelaria anthotypa sp. n.

Male, female, 9–10 mm. Head white, speckled with grey, sometimes marked with black. Labial palpus whitish, second joint short with short rounded tuft, two bands of second joint and five of long terminal brown sprinkled with black. Fore-wing narrowly elongate-lanceolate: vein 6 separate: brown: about seven blackish-grey raised tufts along costa from near base to near apex, two or three in disc towards base, and flower-shaped similar blotches on lower half of wing before and beyond middle just above dorsum: cilia grey with several darker lines, mixed blackish towards base. Hind-wing grey, veins suffused blackish-grey: cilia grey.

JAVA: Telawa, 8 ex., bred July to October from larvae feeding in fruits of *Glochinia* (Euphorbiaceae) (*Dr. Kalshoven*): also 3 bred February from leaves of *Derris elliptica* Bentham (Leguminosae) (Native collector).

Dichomeris asodes sp. n.

Male, female, 8–9 mm. Head and thorax pale greyish-ochreous or ochreous-whitish. Labial palpus ochreous-whitish, tuft of second joint long, triangular, dark fuscous except apical edge. Fore-wing elongate, slightly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen obliquely rounded: pale greyish-ochreous, more greyish posteriorly: minute dark fuscous strigulae or short oblique marks of dark fuscous suffusion on costa, variable in development but sometimes increasing posteriorly from base to $\frac{2}{3}$; variably developed streaks of dark brown suffusion along fold and dorsum; plical and first discal stigmata small spots of dark fuscous suffusion, plical obliquely outwards, second discal a small distinct dark fuscous dot; a dark fuscous terminal streak: cilia light greyish-ochreous, variably mixed with dark fuscous. Hind-wing and cilia rather dark grey.

JAVA: Telawa, 3 ex., bred July from larvae feeding on leaves of "sogok tsenteng" (*Dr. Kalshoven*).

An obscure and variable species.

Dichomeris eucomopa sp. n.

Male, 13 mm. Head and thorax light brownish-ochreous; face paler. Labial palpus brownish-ochreous, tuft long, extending as a broad fringe beneath second joint to base, terminal joint white, anteriorly blackish. Fore-wing elongate, costa slightly arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded: brownish-ochreous, slightly sprinkled

with grey: costa suffused with grey irroration from base to a spot of darker suffusion at $\frac{2}{3}$; plical and second discal stigmata cloudy, grey; a grey streak along upper part of termen (causing a false appearance of being less oblique than it is): cilia brownish-ochreous, tinged ferruginous towards base. Hind-wing rather dark grey: cilia grey.

JAVA: Telawa, 1 ex., bred from larva feeding in pod of *Bauhinia* (*Dr. Kalshoven*).

Gaesa pelocnista sp. n.

Male, 12–15 mm. Head and thorax light ashy-grey. Labial palpus, second joint blackish, apical edge whitish-grey, terminal joint grey-whitish, anterior edge speckled with blackish. Fore-wing elongate, costa gently arched towards extremities, apex obtuse-pointed, termen slightly rounded, oblique: ashy-grey, slightly violet-tinged, strewn with fine small blackish strigulae tipped whitish-grey: stigmata small, indistinct, dark grey, plical rather obliquely before first discal: cilia light ashy-grey, an indistinct interrupted darker ante-median shade. Hind-wing dark grey, darker on veins and towards apex: cilia grey.

JAVA: Telawa, 5 ex., bred August from larvae feeding on leaves of an unidentified plant (*Dr. Kalshoven*). Also from Bandong.

Cymotricha scepticopis sp. n.

Female, 12 mm. Head and thorax whitish-grey. Labial palpus white, second joint dark fuscous except apex, terminal joint longer, suffused dark fuscous except towards base. Fore-wing elongate-oblong, costa gently arched near extremities, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded: rather light grey: extreme costal edge whitish except towards extremities; stigmata black, first discal large, round, others moderate, plical obliquely beyond first discal; small blackish spots on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$ and a marginal series of black dots separated by whitish around apex and termen: cilia whitish-grey. Hind-wing rather dark grey, veins darker: cilia grey.

JAVA: Telawa, 2 ex., bred July from larvae feeding on leaves of *Glochidion* (Euphorbiaceae) (*Dr. Kalshoven*).

Anathyrsotis gen. n.

Head smooth: ocelli posterior: tongue developed. Antenna (male) serrate, minutely ciliated; scape elongate, swollen apically, without pecten. Labial palpus long, recurved: second joint much thickened with scales, smooth beneath but roughly expanded towards apex above; terminal joint thickened posteriorly with scales projecting roughly on median area, apex slender, acute. Maxillary palpus rudimentary. Hind tibia roughly scaled above. Fore-wing with veins 2 and 3 stalked, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hind-wing 1, trapezoidal, termen sinuate beneath apex, cilia $\frac{2}{3}$: without cubital pecten: veins 3 and 4 connate, 5 approximated at base, 6 and 7 nearly approximated towards base.

Type of the genus *A. ceriochranta* sp. n.

Anathyrsotis ceriochranta sp. n.

Male, 15–16 mm. Head dark grey. Labial palpus dark grey, second joint brownish-ochreous except towards apex, apex of terminal joint white. Thorax light yellowish, suffused with dark grey anteriorly. Fore-wing elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched towards obtuse apex, termen hardly sinuate, rather oblique: light ochreous-yellowish, with some scattered dark-grey scales: markings dark grey; costal edge more or less suffused dark grey on anterior half, with a large subtriangular blotch beyond middle;

a triangular spot on middle of dorsum; an elongate blotch in middle of disc, connected by submedian suffusion with a rather narrow terminal fascia; stigmata blackish, on angles of discal patch, plical rather obliquely before first discal, an additional dot beneath second discal: cilia grey, with two dark grey shades. Hind-wing rather dark grey: cilia grey.

China: Mount Omei, 4200 feet, July (*Franck*): 2 ex.

Timyra aeolocoma sp. n.

Male, 20 mm. Head and thorax light yellow-ochreous. Labial palpus whitish-ochreous, second joint with very long erectly expanded hairs above. Antenna whitish-ochreous. Fore-wing very elongate, slightly expanded, costa slightly arched towards extremities, termen faintly sinuate or almost straight, somewhat oblique: yellow-ochreous: costa irregularly clouded with brownish except at apex: cilia yellow-ochreous, outer half suffused brown. Hind-wing pale yellow-ochreous, costa narrowly strewn with dark-grey linear scales; a dark-grey triangular apical patch: cilia pale ochreous.

Nyasaland: Zomba, 1 ex. (*H. Barlow*).

Geographically interesting, being only the second African species of this characteristic Ceylonese genus.

Bactropaltis gen. n.

Head with appressed scales: ocelli posterior: tongue developed. Antenna (males 1, stout, flattened, simple; scape elongate, without pecten. Labial palpus long, recurved, second joint thickened with appressed scales, terminal joint rather shorter, medium, pointed. Maxillary palpus rudimentary. Hind tibia loosely scaled. Fore-wing with vein 2 from near angle, 2–5 rather approximated, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 11 from middle. Hind-wing 1 trapezoidal-ovate, pointed, termen slightly sinuate, cilia 2: without cubital pecten: vein, 2–5 remote, nearly parallel, 6 and 7 long-stalked.

A distinct form, characterised by flattened antenna and separation of veins 3 and 4 of hind-wing.

Type of the genus *B. lithosema* sp. n.

Bactropaltis lithosema sp. n.

Male, 16 mm. Head and thorax white. Antenna ochreous, tinged dark grey towards base, sometimes ringed fuscous. Labial palpus white, second joint dark fuscous except towards apex. Fore-wing elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, oblique: white: a blackish-grey streak along basal fifth of costa; discal stigmata rather large, round, blackish-grey, plical smaller or minute slightly before first discal: cilia white. Hind-wing and cilia grey.

French Congo: Fort Crampel, 2 ex.

Brachmia deltopis Meyr.

1920, *Voyage Alluaud Afr. Orient., Lep.*: 79–80.

Uganda: Serere, a specimen with denuded head, but apparently this species, bred from fruit of *Hibiscus micranthus* Linn. fil (*A. M. Gwynn*).

Autosticha dianeura sp. n.

Male, 16 mm. Head and thorax light brownish-ochreous. Labial palpus light ochreous, irrorated with dark grey, terminal joint and apex of second joint whitish. Fore-wing elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, more towards extremities, apex rounded-

obtuse, termen rounded, somewhat oblique: light ochreous, streaked with dark fuscous between veins: second discal stigma blackish: cilia light ochreous, indistinctly barred with dark fuscous irroration. Hind-wing and cilia pale greyish.

Fiji: Vunidawa, 1 ex., November.

Oecophoridae.

Haploscopa gen. n.

Head smooth: ocelli posterior; tongue developed. Antenna $\frac{4}{5}$(?), scape elongate, with pecten. Labial palpus long, recurved, slender, terminal joint as long as second, acute. Maxillary palpus rudimentary. Hind tibia loosely scaled above. Fore-wing with vein 2 from angle, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hind-wing $\frac{4}{5}$, elongate-ovate, cilia nearly 1: vein 3 from angle, 4 absent, 6 and 7 somewhat approximated towards base.

Type of the genus *H. lygrodoxa* sp. n.
A development of *Meleonoma*.

Haploscopa lygrodoxa sp. n.

Female, 10 mm. Head, labial palpus and thorax blackish, extreme tips of palpal joints whitish. Fore-wing elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded: pale ochreous-yellow: base narrowly blackish; first discal stigma small, black; a small blackish-grey spot on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$; a narrow rather dark grey terminal fascia, upper part edged anteriorly with two projecting black dots, tornal portion with a triangular lobe with some blackish scales extending upwards to disc: cilia rather dark grey. Hind-wing rather dark grey: cilia grey.

China: Mount Omei, 4800 feet, August (*Franck*); 1 ex.

Oxycharis gen. n.

Head smooth: ocelli posterior: tongue imperceptible. Antenna 1, in male filiform, simple, scape moderate, without pecten. Labial palpus moderate, curved, ascending, second joint with loosely appressed scales beneath projecting at apex, terminal joint as long as second, moderate, pointed. Maxillary palpus absent. Hind tibia clothed with long fine hairs above. Fore-wing with vein 2 from $\frac{4}{5}$, 3 from angle, 6 and 8 nearly approximated towards base, 7 absent, 11 from middle. Hind-wing $\frac{3}{4}$, lanceolate, cilia $2\frac{1}{2}$: vein 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 from angle, 5 and 6 stalked, 7 parallel.

Type of the genus *O. lutosa* sp. n.
Somewhat related to the preceding, but not closely.

Oxycharis lutosa sp. n.

Male, 9 mm. Head light ochreous-yellowish. Labial palpus dark fuscous. Antenna whitish-ochreous, scape fuscous posteriorly. Thorax light greyish-ochreous. Fore-wing elongate-lanceolate: light greyish-ochreous, lower half of termen suffused grey: cilia light greyish-ochreous. Hind-wing grey: cilia pale greyish-ochreous.

India: Bombay, Surat, January (*R. Maxwell*); 1 ex. The unique example of this obscure but interesting little insect is fortunately in fine condition.

Periacma diplotoma sp. n.

Female, 15 mm. Head, labial palpus and thorax pale brownish-ochreous; thorax with three dark brown longitudinal streaks. Fore-wing very elongate, slightly dilated, costa

gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, rather oblique : veins 2 and 3 stalked, 7 to termen : pale brownish-ochreous, streaked with pairs of fine somewhat irregular dark brown interneural lines : discal stigmata dark fuscous, first rather elongate, second rather large, round; interneural streaks coalescing into a dark shade between these, and from above second to costa before apex; some dark brown terminal dots : cilia pale ochreous, slightly sprinkled with dark brown. Hind-wings and cilia light grey.

India : Bombay, Kaira, July (*R. Maxwell*); 1 ex. Allied to *P. scrupulosa* Meyr.

Pseudodoxia haplocnista sp. n.

Male, female, 15–16 mm. Head ochreous-yellow. Labial palpus dark fuscous, terminal joint and tip of second joint whitish. Thorax dark purplish. Fore-wing narrowly elongate-lanceolate : light brownish-ochreous, suffusedly irrorated with fuscous, darker towards apex and termen : cilia similar. Hind-wing, in male rather dark grey, in female grey : cilia light grey.

S. India : Mysore, Belagoda, bred November from case-bearing larvae on stems of *Coffea* (*T. V. Subramanyam*) (the larvae of this genus feed on Lichens). Nearest *P. aletodes* Meyr. Type in British Museum.

Blastobasidae.

Blastobasis atmozona sp. n.

Male, 10 mm. Head, labial palpus and thorax dark grey. Antenna with strong subbasal notch. Fore-wing elongate-lanceolate : grey, closely irrorated with blackish, more closely and suffusedly on basal area : a rather narrow slightly excurved cloudy or whitish-grey fascia at $\frac{1}{3}$, appearing to consist of three (subcostal, median and subdorsal) subconfluent spots; stigmata practically merged in the blackish irroration, but second discal and confluent tornal spot beneath it obscurely indicated : cilia grey. Hind-wing rather dark grey : cilia grey.

Argentina : Entre Rios, Concordia, bred January from larva feeding on the Coccid, *Ceroplastes bruneri* Cockerell, infesting *Parkinsonia aculeata* (Leguminosae) (*K. J. Hayward*).

Copromorphidae.

Osidryas chlorotribes sp. n.

Male, female, 13–14 mm. Head and thorax brownish-grey. Labial palpus brownish-ochreous, thinly sprinkled with blackish. Fore-wing moderate, rather dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen almost straight, hardly oblique : brownish-ochreous, posteriorly suffused with dark fuscous, with faint violet tinge : subcostal area obscurely suffused with pale ochreous; a slender dark fuscous costal streak from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; discal stigmata medium, dark fuscous or blackish; a marginal series of small blackish dots around posterior part of costa and termen : cilia light brownish. Hind-wing rather dark grey : cilia brownish.

Java : Telawa, 3 ex., bred March from larvae on leaves of an unidentified plant (*Dr. Kalshoven*).

Heliodinidae.

Stathmopoda trissorrhiza sp. n.

Male, female, 9 mm. Head, labial palpus and thorax shining whitish. Fore-wing narrow, widest near base, thence narrowed to pointed apex : shining whitish : dark grey

subcostal, median and subdorsal streaks from base to about ¼; a cloudy grey semioval dorsal blotch extending over nearly median third of wing and nearly reaching costa; an inwards-oblique dark grey subterminal streak from costa not reaching tornus: cilia grey-whitish. Hind-wing and cilia whitish-grey.

India: Punjab, Lyallpur, bred April from larvae feeding on dried fruits of *Zizyphus* sp. (*G. Singh*); in indifferent condition. Type in British Museum. I presume that these larvae would have fed on the dry fruits in their natural condition on the plants, as usual in *Stathmopoda*, and not in stored fruits.

Coleopholas gen. n.

Head smooth; crown flattened; forehead projecting in a narrow fillet; face very retracting. Antenna ⅔, filiform: scape elongate, without pecten. Labial palpus moderately long, curved, ascending, slender, smooth; terminal joint as long as second, acute. Maxillary palpus obsolete. Hind tibia loosely haired above: first two tarsal joints with fine apical bristles. Fore-wing lanceolate. Hind-wing ⅔, narrow-lanceolate, cilia 3.

Type of the genus *C. zonodecta* sp. n.
Probably allied to *Stathmopoda*.

Coleopholas zonodecta sp. n.

Female, 6 mm. Head and labial palpus ochreous-whitish. Abdomen orange beneath. Fore-wing blackish: a moderate irregular-edged ochreous-yellow fascia about ⅔, rather broader on costa, angularly constricted in middle: cilia dark grey, an apical patch of whitish suffusion on outer half. Hind-wing and cilia dark grey.

Java: Mount Gedé, 2650 feet, 1 ex., bred May from larva mining in leaves of bamboo (*Dr. L. G. E. Kalshoven*).

Gracilariidae.

Acrocercops rhodospira sp. n.

Male, 6 mm. Head white. Labial palpus white, second joint with dark grey apical band, terminal joint with grey subapical ring. Antenna dark fuscous, scape white, with grey tuft beneath. Thorax white, anterior third grey. Fore-wing narrow, short-pointed: grey, becoming fuscous posteriorly: four white transverse fasciae, first two at ⅓ and beyond middle, broad, third slender, fourth narrow, both these with dorsal extremity narrowly produced posteriorly (L-shaped), finely connected below middle: cilia grey. Hind-wing dark grey: cilia grey.

Java: Telawa, bred April from larva mining leaf of *Schleichera* (Sapindaceae) (*Dr. L. G. Kalshoven*); cocoon (sent) greyish-pink, with three of the customary small bubbles; 1 ex.

Acrocercops symmetropa sp. n.

Male, 6–7 mm. Head, labial palpus and thorax white, shoulders dark brown. Fore-wing very narrow, short-pointed: dark bronzy-brown: a narrow straight-edged obtuse silvery-white dorsal streak from base to ⅔ of wing, separated by a narrow tooth of ground colour from a silvery-white apical blotch consisting of two rounded lobes, the first reaching ⅔ across wing and the second reaching costa, an oblique wedge-shaped white strigula from costa entering the notch between these; beyond the second an oblique blackish bar in cilia

followed by two short fine blackish strigulae, cilia otherwise whitish. Hind-wing dark fuscous: cilia grey.

JAVA: Telawa, bred August from larvae mining leaves of an unidentified plant (*Dr. L. G. Kalshoven*); 4 ex. Nearest *A. acanthidias* Meyr.

Acrocercops delographa sp. n.

Male, female, 8–9 mm. Head shining white, tinged yellowish on crown, sidetufts in male rough, yellowish. Labial palpus white, second joint dark fuscous, tufted beneath with long rough scales. Thorax pale golden-ochreous, posteriorly white. Fore-wing narrow, moderately pointed: shining golden-bronze, with variably developed costal and median longitudinal black streaks, strongest and confluent in male: markings shining snow-white, partially black-edged; an oblong dorsal spot before middle, its anterior end connected with costa by a slender bar, a small costal spot opposite its posterior end; a variable subtriangular spot in middle of disc; costal and dorsal marginal streaks from middle confluent on apical area, costal finely attenuated anteriorly and containing two elongate black marks about $\frac{3}{4}$: cilia whitish suffused with bronzy at base, becoming greyish on tornal area, with two blackish apical hooks. Hind-wing dark grey: cilia grey.

JAVA: Buitenzorg, Tapos, bred April, May from larvae mining leaves of an unidentified plant (*Dr. L. G. Kalshoven*); 4 ex. Allied to *A. strophiaula*, *A. cornicina*, and *A. mantica*.

Gracilaria hercoscelis sp. n.

Male, female, 7 mm. Head pale ochreous. Middle tibia with blackish hairscales forming a rough erect fringe, tarsus white with tips of three basal joints dark fuscous. Fore-wing narrow, slightly dilated, obtuse-pointed: dark grey, pale-speckled: an ill-defined ante-median fascia indicated by obscure whitish-ochreous transverse striation and some pale yellow-ochreous suffusion towards dorsum: cilia grey, with several dark grey lines. Hind-wing and cilia grey.

FIJI: Vunidawa, bred February from galls on leaf of an undetermined plant (*H. Phillips*); 5 ex. The damaged condition of these specimens does not permit satisfactory description, but the particulars given should suffice for identification.

Gracilaria iorphna sp. n.

Male, 8–9 mm. Head and thorax shining violet-grey. Labial palpus whitish or grey, apex suffused blackish. Fore-wing narrow, short-pointed: dark violet-grey, costal edge from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ slightly paler, with about eight minute blackish dots: cilia grey, with four distinct darker lines. Hind-wing dark grey: cilia grey.

JAVA: Telawa, bred July from larvae feeding on *Mucuna* (Leguminosae) (*Dr. L. G. Kalshoven*); 2 ex.

LYONETIIDAE.

Opostega frigida Meyr.

1906, *Bombay J. nat. Hist.* **17**: 416.

INDIA: Assam, Shillong (5000 feet), 12.v.1928 (*T. Bainbrigge Fletcher*). The dark mark in the apical cilia of the fore-wing appears to vary considerably in development in specimens from Ceylon, and in this example is only faintly indicated.

[This specimen is now in my collection.—T.B.F.]

Leucoptera hyperophrys sp. n.

Male, female, 5–6 mm. Head and thorax snow-white, crown of head rough-scaled. Antenna dark grey. Fore-wing snow-white: an oblique blackish fine wedge-shaped strigula from middle of dorsum reaching $\frac{3}{4}$ across wing, nearly followed by a black triangular dorsal spot surmounted by a golden-metallic dot, interspace finely golden-metallic, the black spot also finely ribbed golden-metallic in oblique lights; a round tornal spot of pale golden-metallic suffusion; three minute oblique blackish strigulae from costa between middle and $\frac{3}{4}$: cilia white, a fine black line at base of costal cilia to apex. Hind-wing and cilia white.

MALAYA: Kuala Lumpur, 6 ex., bred November from larvae mining leaves of *Derris elliptica* Bentham.

Allied to the Indian *L. exanthia* (described as a *Crobylophora*, since at that date I separated the two genera by the rough or smooth head, whereas they are now separated by the presence or absence of palpi), which it resembles in the characteristic medio-dorsal marking, but differs entirely in costal markings.

Decadarchis amphibaphes sp. n.

Male, female, 9 mm. Head grey on crown; face and labial palpus whitish. Fore-wing cream-white, variably and irregularly irrorated with dark grey except along costa, with scattered blackish scales, darker blotches through ochreous in disc before and beyond middle; a small black spot on costa beyond middle, and an oblique streak from costa at $\frac{3}{4}$ to upturned apex: cilia whitish with several fine grey lines around apex. Hind-wing light grey: cilia grey-whitish.

BELGIAN CONGO: Eala, 4 ex., April (*J. Ghesquière*): Type in Congo Museum, Tervueren, Belgium.

TINEIDAE.

Tinea nucivora sp. n.

Male, female, 12–15 mm. Head, labial palpus and thorax fuscous mixed with darker. Antenna $\frac{2}{3}$, grey, ringed darker. Fore-wing very elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse-pointed, termen obliquely rounded: fuscous, obscurely mottled or dotted with dark fuscous throughout: stigmata indefinable: cilia grey, towards base fuscous mottled with darker. Hind-wing and cilia light grey. Labial palpus prominently bristly; maxillary palpus small but distinctly folded.

MALAYA: Klang, 5 ex., bred September from larvae feeding on copra dust: Type in British Museum.

Lithopleurota gen. n.

Head rough-haired; tongue absent. Antenna $\frac{1}{3}$, filiform; scape short, stout. Labial palpus minute, rudimentary. Maxillary palpus obsolete. Thorax rough-haired. Abdomen stout, with large woolly anal tuft. Hind tibia hairy. Fore-wing with vein 2 from near angle, 7 to apex, 10 from summit of accessory cell, 11 from middle of cell. Hind-wing 1, rather elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{4}$: veins 2 and 3 approximated from angle, 4 and 5 stalked, 6 and 7 approximated basally.

Type of the genus *L. monachopis* sp. n.

Lithopleurota monachopis sp. n.

Female, 30 mm. Head, thorax and abdomen whitish-grey; ovipositor exposed, rather long, tapering. Antenna fuscous. Fore-wing elongate, widest in middle, costa moderately arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen obliquely rounded: grey-whitish, a few scattered blackish-tipped scales: markings composed of grey scales suffused blackish towards their tips, irregular suffused irroration of these forming a broad submedian band from base,

with undefined lobes extending towards middle of dorsum, tornus, and costa towards apex, and a terminal series of small spots: cilia whitish with indications of grey bars. Hind-wing whitish-grey: cilia whitish.

S.W. Africa: Namib Desert, near Spitzkoppe, North-West of Usakos, 1 ex., bred December from a larval case (sent) 31 by 8 mm., slightly narrowed to orifice, cylindrical, composed of stout silk entirely covered with small crystalline granules, and an irregular series of larger crystalline rosy or whitish pebbles along each side.

Criocharacta gen. n.

Head shortly rough-haired; tongue absent. Antenna (?), in male bipectinate. Labial palpus moderate, porrect, slender, with appressed scales, pointed. Maxillary palpus absent. Hind tibia slender, smooth. Fore-wing in male with veins 2 and 10 from angles of cell, all veins separate but approximated and nearly parallel, 7 to termen, 11 from near base. Hind-wing in male slightly over 1, subovate, cilia under $\frac{1}{3}$: vein 2 from near angle, 2–7 separate, subparallel. Female with wings rudimentary.

Type of the genus *C. amphiactis* sp. n.

Allied to *Melasina*, perhaps also to *Talaeporia*.

Criocharacta amphiactis sp. n.

Male, 30–32 mm. Head light grey, suffusedly mixed with white. Labial palpus $1\frac{1}{4}$, grey. Antennal pectinations 3. Thorax whitish-grey. Fore-wing elongate, rather dilated, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded: grey, veins lined with dark fuscous: a white streak occupying accessory cell and continued beyond a dark spot on transverse vein to apex, cut by a grey line on vein 7 ending in a triangular terminal spot, and another on anterior part of vein 6, a white submedian longitudinal streak from base, cut by dark line on lower margin of cell, and beyond cell becoming a very oblique series of elongate white spots to beneath vein 5, last spot terminal; a subdorsal white streak from near base to near tornus: cilia greyish, barred with white. Hind-wing grey, suffusedly streaked with white between the veins: cilia as in fore-wing.

Female. Fore-wing 3 mm. long, short-lanceolate, greyish with two or three blackish lines, costal scales white. Abdomen grey, with large woolly anal tuft, ovipositor 3 mm., exposed, linear, clavate.

Pupa: segments 7–12 with dorsal semicircles of numerous very short spines.

Larva case-bearing: case (2 sent) cylindrical, formed of two tiers of longitudinally-placed segments of grass or *Carex* regularly applied but of rather unequal length, nearly an inch long, so that the larval case is nearly two inches long; diameter of earlier tier 5 mm., of later tier 8 mm.

Basutoland: bred August from larvae apparently feeding on grasses or *Carex* (*Prof. A. J. T. Janse*), 3 ex. (2 males, 1 female): Type in Coll. Janse.

The pale longitudinal streaking of the hind-wing is a quite abnormal character in this group, and makes the species easy of recognition.

Hepialidae.

Gorgopis vindex sp. n.

Male, 30–34 mm. Head, labial palpus and thorax brown; dense hairs of metathorax ochreous. (Abdomen missing.) Fore-wing brown: a slender irregular white submedian streak from base to about $\frac{3}{4}$, heavily thickened and contorted at about $\frac{1}{3}$ of wing, where it is partially interrupted by a small dark fuscous spot; in one example two round white spots towards upper half of termen, upper (subapical) posterior: cilia brownish-ochreous or brownish. Hind-wing and cilia light brownish-ochreous.

Cape Colony: Capetown, 2 ex., April: Type in Coll. Janse.